





# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1862.

NUMBER 109.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,

IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

THE firm of Hanning & Thomas having been dissolved, the business will continue the business of the old firm, and will continue to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the old shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. We are now receiving a very large and

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work from the

Childrens' and Ladies' Shoes

to the heaviest article of

Mens' Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be exceeded by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present

superior character

of the work turned out. This reputation is maintained

by the fact that the firm has been in business for

thirty years, and has received the highest praise from

the public for the quality of its work.

Unqualified Satisfaction.

Trusting the thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore

given to the shop, the proprietors of the old firm and

the public generally to give them a trial.

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Forever float that standard sheet!

Wherever the foe has fallen before  
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

The Vicksburg Affair.

The rebel account of the escape of the Arkansas from the Yazoo river is partially correct. There was a brisk fight, but the damage to our fleet was inconsiderable. The iron clad rebel gunboat is a dangerous antagonist. She lies under the batteries at Vicksburg. That portion of our fleet under command of Com. Farragut, run the rebel batteries, the next night after the conflict with the Arkansas, and is now below Vicksburg. In making this change there was a terrific bombardment by both sides. Our fleet sustained but little injury in the contest. It appears singular that the next up the Yazoo river was not broken up before the Arkansas was finished, as "reliable contrabands" have been reporting its existence for some time.

Capt. Lynn, and five men of the 4th Wisconsin were killed and six wounded in the latter engagement. Capt. Lynn commanded the Monroe County Volunteers.

A New Policy.

The accounts from Washington generally agree that a new and vigorous policy is about to be adopted in the conduct of the war. We sincerely hope this is true, as upon it depends the success of the effort to suppress the rebellion. As an evidence of this we present the following statement made by John W. Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate, in addressing the people's convention, last Thursday:

"He announced that President Lincoln had told him, before leaving Washington, that henceforth his policy should be as stringent as the most enthusiastic could desire. [Loud applause.] That hereafter there will be no restriction in the employment of all men to put down this rebellion. [Long and loud applause.] No more doubting about the confiscation of rebel property. [Applause.] No longer need the northern people be frightened with the cry of negro equality and emancipation. [Applause.] "He thought it proper to put arms in their hands to save the lives of the whites. [Applause.] He thought we might as well terminate the war to-day if it was not to be fought with the aid of the colored men of the south. [Applause.] General Washington, in the Revolutionary War, used them at the battle of Red Bank, 1777, near Philadelphia, a Rhode Island regiment of blacks turned the fortunes of the day."

A Suggestive Statement.

The reply of the minority of the border state representatives in congress to President Lincoln's proposition for gradual emancipation has been published. After stating that they will submit that proposition to the people of their states, for calm, deliberate and careful consideration, those representatives, Messrs. Noel of Mo., Casey of Ky., Fisher of Del., Clements of Tenn., and Brown, Blair and Willey of Western Virginia, say:

"We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery among them, as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up slavery to destroy the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union."

Mr. Maynard of Tennessee and Senator Henderson of Missouri each submitted an answer from himself to the president, in which stronger grounds were taken, in some respects, than the reply of their associates. When the rebels themselves are prepared to give up slavery to destroy the Union, how can loyal men hesitate about its destruction to save the Union? We ask a careful, not a passionate and prejudiced consideration of this question.

Gen. John Pope has had his appointment as commander of the army of Virginia full three weeks, and he yet lingers in Washington. He has done considerable good fighting on paper, but none on the field in his new position. If the President keeps him there we cannot blame him of course; but that can hardly be so, since Gen. Fremont could not obtain ten days' leave of absence from the same army, after a severe campaign.

The Kentucky and Ohio forces are after Morgan, the guerrilla, who is retreating.

The rebels have left Newburg, Indiana, but still continue hovering about Henderson, on the opposite shore of the Ohio.

SUPPRESSED.—The True Presbyterian and Baptist Recorder, of Kentucky, have been suppressed, and Mr. Duncan, editor of the Recorder, sent to the military prison.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Recruiting under the President's last call for troops is going on with exceeding briskness in Philadelphia and throughout the whole state of Pennsylvania.

The British troops at present reach the number of 200,000 effective. Of these, about 63,000 are in India, about 60,000 in the colonies, and the remaining 83,000 form the standing garrison at home.

The Sandusky Register says that the grapes on Kelley's and Put-in-Bay Islands have commenced to rot, and that serious alarm exists in consequence.

CAMP AT HARRISON'S LANDINGS, JAMES RIVER, VA., JULY 11, 1862.

To-day being rainy, and all being quiet in front, I will drop you a few lines, knowing that you are a friend of the company, and that a knowledge of their situation will be of interest to you. You of course know the "whys and wherefores" of falling back to the James river, so I will say nothing of it. But that we are here, and that our regiment has passed through such a series of dangers and hardships safely, I can assure you that I am more than thankful.

But to the condition of my company. When I arrived at Washington on our way to the seat of war, Co. B numbered an aggregate of 118 men—the largest company in Smith's division. We have now an aggregate of 98. I have now 44 enlisted for duty; and as most of the companies in our division are in about the same condition, you can see at a glance how it is that McClellan's army has had to fall back from Richmond—because our army is too small. Now my opinion is, from the last year's experience, that it takes about two men of our army to make one fighting man. It is said that it takes a great many kinds of men to make a world, and I will add that there are a great many kinds of men in the army.

When we arrived at this camp, General Smith issued an order to have the roll called and note those that were "here" for future reference; and it was that order that caused me to write to you, for it is my purpose to give you the names of the men of the Janesville Light Guard that generally answer here at the roll-call, when there is fighting in prospect. That we have some that are really sick, is very true; but that we have another class that had rather go to the doctors day after day and take medicine, than do their duty as men and soldiers, is also true.

We have now on the ground 66 men of the 98. They are scattered, and I know nothing of the absent ones, except that I left them at such and such places. I hear that a good number of the absent ones are fighting their battles in Wisconsin. Four of Co. E, that I hear are in Wisconsin, have the marks of battle on their persons in the shape of wounds and scars. These, and all sick that have the appearance of disease about them, have my sympathies, and I hope they also have the sympathy of all in their respective neighborhoods. To illustrate my meaning, I will relate an incident that happened in our coming from the Chickahominy to the James river. Our patrol had gathered together about 800 men that had lost their regiments—not sick but lost, and anxious to get to their regiments and duty. The major commanding the patrol brought them to a halt, and addressed them thus: "Men, you have lost your regiments and cannot find them in time for the present emergency. Yonder battery wants a support, and we have not the men. Who will volunteer to support that battery?" About eighty men stepped to the front. The others had made the wrong excuse. They were formed in line of battle, the patrol deployed behind them, and they, (cowardly fellows,) marched to the battery at the point of the sabre!

I will give you the names of the men of Co. E that were engaged in the battle of Williamsburg:

Sergeants H. C. Hearn, (killed), E. P. Mills, A. W. Hathaway; Corporals G. W. Dutton, J. C. Rogers, Jas. McDaniel, Chas. C. Harrington, Geo. Thorngate, (wounded); R. W. Walker; privates H. S. Ames, Louis Anderson, C. M. Ayres, Jesse Anson, N. Baker, R. Beach, J. B. Carr, (missing until next morning), R. D. Connon, H. Curran, C. M. Densmore, M. Dunn, Jas. D. Dyarr, Wm. M. Fulsom, A. R. Foster, (missing till next day), S. C. Glover, W. W. Hastings, Geo. W. Hale, Jas. W. Higgins, C. A. Ingersoll, R. K. Johnson, (wounded), Wm. McClure, E. Miles, Thos. Miller, Alonzo Nellis, George Pederson, Joseph Pierson, C. A. Pierce, R. W. Pitts, B. K. Platts, M. Rhodes, J. B. Russell, P. A. Shaw, J. C. Simms, S. F. Smith, J. F. Smith, E. C. Small, W. C. Stephens, Wm. G. Stick, C. M. Taylor, (missing until late in evening), Henry Wagner, R. B. Webster, (wounded), Geo. Westerman, and W. W. Wiggins. Total, 52.

Names of those that were in "line" after the march from the Chickahominy:

Lieut. A. W. Hathaway, Sergeants E. P. Mills and Geo. W. Dutton; Corporals McDaniel, C. C. Harrington, R. W. Walker, Jas. W. Higgins and Henry Curran; privates H. S. Ames, C. M. Ayres, Jesse Anson, N. Baker, W. W. Bradshaw, R. Beach, C. M. Densmore, Jas. D. Dyarr, S. C. Glover, W. W. Hastings, Geo. W. Hale, R. A. Hickox, C. A. Ingersoll, Henry Jarvis, Thos. Miller, E. Miles, Alonzo Nellis, J. B. Newkirk, Geo. Pederson, C. A. Pierce, Martin Rhodes, H. C. Russell, J. B. Russell, J. C. Simms, E. C. Small, W. H. Storr, W. W. Wiggins, Theodore Weed, Jos. P. Lincoln and Alvin Walrath. Total, 38.

The above compose the "bone and sinew" of the Light Guard, although there are some noble exceptions on the sick list, and it so happens that in the lists given their names do not appear.

In one list given you will see that about one-half of the company are present, in another but about one-third. Now, the army is composed of regiments, and the usual reckoning is one thousand men to the regiment. Suppose McClellan's army to contain one hundred and fifty regiments, and they all turn out as the 5th Wisconsin, (which I think the best in Hancock's brigade,) it is a small army compared with the rebel army that has been brought against us. The facts are, many soldiers in the army have not done their duty, although I sometimes think we are better off without these laggards, and it is perhaps on account of their being out of the ranks that you hear of our troops doing such desperate fighting.

Our regiment has about one hundred back in the state, send there I don't know how, although I suppose the sanitary commission had something to do with it. I do not wish to be understood to blame men for wanting to see their families and friends, but this I do say: we have been in service more than a year, and until we went to Hampton and commenced our march up the peninsula we had done nothing, comparatively, towards crushing the rebellion, and now the crisis has come, every man is needed, and the soldier or officer who lags behind, is away from, or in any way neglects his duty, should receive the contempt of every soldier of the army, and every citizen at home.

All the men who were with me on the Chickahominy have come through. Before we took our last position, I left Francis D. Parker and Benjamin K. Platts at the hospital near Gaines' farm (Library Hall hospital), with Charles F. Packard, also of my company, as nurse. I hear that Parker was sent to White House. I have every reason to believe the other two have been taken prisoners.

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There are some twenty of those here on the sick list, although none are very sick. Wm. Birt and Wm. Stuck are at the regimental hospital. "Stuck" has a fever; but fatigue, with some cases of diarrhea, is what is present prevails.

The weather, up to yesterday, has been excessively hot. We have been obliged to do considerable fatigue duty in way of defence—fortifying and felling timber—which was very hard, considering the jaded condition of the men. They bore it as cheerfully as could be expected, and are now having quite an easy time.

Our position is a strong one, and I don't think the rebels will molest us. Indeed, I have not thought they would since we took a position, even before we fortified.

Our regiment did no fighting on the retreat. At the battle of Goulding's farm, June 27th, we were engaged with Toombs' Georgia brigade. It was Toombs against Hancock, although Toombs had the most men, by far. It was a fair fight, in open field, just at dark, and ending when we could see nothing but the flash to fire at.

Prisoners of the same brigade informed us next day that they lost, in killed, some 300, while our loss in killed was, I think, six, and quite a number wounded. Our loss was mostly in the 6th Maine regiment. In our regiment, Capt. Evans, of company K, was shot in the right lung; Capt. Walker, of company A, shot through the arm with a buck shot; David C. Ripley struck in the knee with a spent ball; and Corp. Walker shot in the neck. Ripley and Walker are of my company. We had the advantage of position.

I am of opinion that we are nearer Richmond than before, although not in distance. We are daily receiving reinforcements, and the men are daily recruiting in health. The latter is plainer to be seen than the former. President Lincoln visited our lines on the 8th, attended by McClellan and staff.

Lieut. Clum is here, on board the Galena. He is in fine quarters, and I know of no one more worthy or deserving. To him I do not know but I owe my life, for a dry suit of clothes, and a nice dinner after we arrived at the river. I am, to-day, quite unwell, but shall not allow myself to get much sick. My health has been remarkably good since I have been in the service, not being off duty but five days during the whole time. We have to look to newspapers for news is why I do not write.

Wishing you, my friends, and the friends of my company long life and happiness, I am very truly yours,

H. M. WHEELER,  
Capt. Co. E, 5th Reg. W. V.

A "SLANDER" UPON A DEMOCRATIC GENERAL.—A little while ago the democratic organs would have nothing to do with the despised negro in the army; they were for putting him outside of the lines in a instant, because, as General Williams falsely said, they demoralized the army. Now, the tune is changed, and they repudiate the idea that McClellan has refused to receive and employ them, and assert with some passion that the statement that he did not do so is a "slander." Perhaps he has changed his policy towards the negroes since he went to the peninsula, as it is certain that they were not employed upon the fortifications about Washington. If McClellan had, from the start, encouraged them to come, and organized them into laboring parties, paying them wages, he would have had as many as would have dug all his ditches. The negro population of York peninsula is greater than any other part of Virginia, and McClellan could have had a far greater number than Burnside, if he had treated them as humanely and sensibly as that commander has done. But the point we are at is that the democratic press has so far progressed that they call it a "slander" upon one of their pet generals to say that he does not employ in his army all the negroes he can get. They will, probably, soon come to the conclusion that a negro is fit to shoot a rebel, and then they will say it is a "slander" to represent them as opposed to "arming the negroes."

The Madison Patriot is one of these papers, and how long will it take the Patriot, under the recent impulse given to public sentiment, to get around to its old position when it declared that "we must all become abolitionists" and arm the slaves in behalf of the government?

THE FEDERAL LOSS.—The following statement, which comes from an official source, may be relied upon as a perfectly correct enumeration of the Union losses during the seven days' battles before Richmond:

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First	170	1,048	818	2,036
Second	69	507	201	777
Third	189	1,051	533	2,773
Fourth	818	3,730	2,171	6,719
Cavalry	19	40	21	80
Artillery	2	2	2	6
Engineers	2	2	2	6
Total	1,555	7,701	5,653	15,229

A BANK REDEMPTION.—The Bank of Occochee is now redeemed by the bank comptroller at par in treasury notes. This is one of the banks that has been discredited for more than a year past. The balance of the discredited banks will be wound up within forty days.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Under Union Telegraph Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
There is a report in military circles, this morning, that Stonewall Jackson is at or near Gordonsville, with a large force. They assert to have received direct intelligence to that effect.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals within the District of Columbia is 5,300.

The following is an extract of a letter found in the post-office at Jacksonville, North Carolina, upon the occupation of that place by the United States forces. It establishes beyond all doubt the truth of the statements heretofore made, as to the atrocities committed by the rebels on the dead bodies of our soldiers.

CAMP DICE, MANASSAS JUNCTION, December 23, 1861.

MY DEAR SISTER—I have been so long since I have been in this war than I ever expected to see in my life. I went on the battle field on the day where the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever want to see again. I saw soldiers from Georgia grapple up Yankees that had been buried. I saw them cut off their heads and scarp the meat and hair off, and take the skulls home with them to send home for their folks to see. Your dear brother,

HIRSH OATON.

Co. I, 4th regiment N. C. state troops.  
WASHINGTON, July 21.  
Information has been received here that Gen. Carleton's expedition, from California, consisting of ten companies of infantry, and a battery of regulars and volunteers, have reached San Barbara in fine condition.

Major General Halleck is expected to reach Washington, either to-morrow or Wednesday.

CAIRO, July 21.—12 M.  
Special to the Chicago Journal.—The Rowena, just arrived from Memphis, brings the following news:

On the report of Price having crossed the Mississippi reaching Helena, Generals Curtis and Fitch, with a detachment of troops, went down on the steamer White Cloud to ascertain the truth of the report.

The dispatch boat, which arrived at Memphis on Saturday evening, from Vicksburg on the 16th, brings the following startling news:

The reported escape of the rebel gunboat Arkansas turns out to be correct. The affair took place on the morning of the 15th inst. Two or three days before this time a reported refugee came on board the federal fleet and reported that the officers of the Arkansas were planning an attempt to run past the federal fleet during the night. On the morning of Tuesday the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler, with the ram Lancaster, started up the Yazoo on a reconnoitering expedition. Between six and seven o'clock in the morning, about eight miles from the mouth of the river, they came suddenly upon the iron-clad rebel gunboat Arkansas, lying hidden under the bank, evidently waiting for evening to make the attempt to get down the river. She had evidently discovered the approach of our boats, by the smoke, before they saw her, for, as they rounded the bend of the river close to her, she suddenly opened upon them with her batteries of twelve rifled 68-pounders.

The two Union gunboats immediately returned her fire, and for a short time a fierce engagement ensued. The rebel gunboat, the Carondelet, is iron clad, and she is a small one, having only two guns which she was able to bring to bear upon the foe. The Tyler is a wooden boat, and unfit to cope with such a terrible antagonist. Nevertheless, both these boats maintained a gallant fight at close quarters for a time, but, finding that the main channel of the river prevented successful maneuvering, they gradually returned to the mouth, the Arkansas following closely.

At the mouth of the river a small sandbar had been formed by the action of the meeting currents. Just as the Arkansas was passing this point the Carondelet made a desperate rush and closed with her, intending to board her. She had succeeded in throwing a grapple aboard her and was getting out a plank, when the Arkansas opened a steam pipe and threw a stream of hot water across the plank. The Carondelet replied in the same manner and at the same moment. Both vessels ran hard and fast upon the sandbar. The shock separated the two vessels, and in a few moments, the Arkansas being on the outside, succeeded in getting away. The Carondelet, however, remained fast for nearly an hour before she got off. Her crew gallantly maintained the fight, keeping up a fierce fire on the Arkansas until she had passed beyond the reach of her guns.

The Arkansas, as soon as she was clear from the bar, immediately started down the river. The Tyler, seeing this, passed her and proceeded back down, maintaining a gallant running fight with her greatly superior adversary.

The distance from the mouth of the Yazoo River to the batteries at Vicksburg is about ten miles.

The fleet of Davis and Farragut, with a number of transports, ammunition boats, mortar boats and wooden rafts, were lying scattered over a space of nearly two miles of the river, just above the upper batteries. Unfortunately none of the iron gunboats had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered about that but few of them could fire at the Arkansas as she passed, without danger of hitting some of our own boats, until she came into close range.

As she approached such boats as could safely do so opened fire upon her, but her heavy iron plating successfully resisted most of the shots.

Spectators describe the appearance of the shots as they struck to have been curious in the extreme. Every time a solid shot struck her plating a cloud of blue haze seemed to rise from the spot, and a streak of brighter fire, caused by the friction, marked the entire course of the shot, until it passed off the vessel into the water. Some of the heaviest shot, however, passed entirely through the plating, and penetrated the interior of the vessel. As the Arkansas approached Farragut's gunboat, No. 6, she swerved a little from her course to reply to a shot from one of the other boats. At this instant a solid shot from the 11-inch Columbiad of the No. 6 struck her port, passing through the iron plating, and ripping off a large and considerable distance. What further damage it did is not accurately known, but it is evident that the Arkansas is considerably injured, as at the time our informant left there, she was lying covered over on the bank under the shelter of the batteries, and a large number of men could be seen at work on her.

The injuries to our fleet were much less than at first represented.

The Benton received a shot which struck near the edge of her armor port, on the larboard side, instantly killing a man who was standing there, passing through the gunner's room and the wood room, and finally landing on the commander's bed. This was the only shot which did any particular damage, and this was from one of the shore batteries, and not from the Arkansas.

The Tyler is a wooden boat, which engaged the Arkansas longer than any other; nearly an hour and a half, and received the most damage. She had seven men killed outright, and some nine or ten wounded. Among the killed were two well known river men—Charles Sebastian, pilot of the Tyler, one of the best known and most popular men on the river, and Mr. Davis, the engineer. David Hiner, another well known pilot, had his arm taken off by a shot.

The ram Lancaster received a shot which penetrated the mud receiver underneath the boilers, causing an escape of hot water, by which six men were scalded, three of them fatally.

The entire federal loss, so far as we can ascertain, will amount to about 12 killed and 16 wounded, of whom five or six will probably die.

What the loss of life on board the Arkansas was is not known, but undoubtedly it amounted to considerable, as several shots were seen to pass into her interior, and the hot water streams of the Carondelet, at the time she attempted to board, were thrown directly into her. The Carondelet received no damage from the steam of the Arkansas.

The federal ram Queen of the West, which lay directly in the path of the Arkansas as she came down, was the recipient of a large portion of the fire. The bow of the Queen was protected by hales of pressed hay, which proved decidedly a better protection than iron plating. Not a single shot passed through them, but several large shells were picked out of the hay, in which they had buried themselves, and were extinguished before they burst.

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WASHINGTON, July 21.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The rumors of Gen. McClellan's tendered resignation grow thicker. Some of his friends are very indignant about the rumored change, and say that now is a good time for him to resign, as it would make a martyr of him. No doubt, however, exists that the president is trying to make matters as easy for McClellan as possible, but it is equally certain that McClellan's mode of "defensive warfare" is unbecomingly to us.

The cabinet had a long meeting this morning, as also meetings last night, on Saturday night and every day. It is understood the questions discussed are those involved in a more stringent war policy, which the passage of the confiscation bill and the general current events have rendered necessary.

Earnest war men who profess themselves entirely satisfied that the President has resolved on the policy which will entirely satisfy the country. The President said, to-day, "We are done throwing grass at the rebels," and added that henceforth he proposed trying stones. It is believed that he will shortly but firmly inaugurate a stringent policy in the whole manner of dealing with and prosecuting the war. Messrs. Wickliffe and Mallory's kitchen cabinet has utterly lost its power over him. They made an insulting reply to his earnest appeal for emancipation, and that ends their influence.

The question before the cabinet is understood to relate to the disposition of slaves freed by the confiscation act and otherwise brought within our lines. Whether to colonize them or to establish an apprentice system, or leave them free in the seeded states, or to do with them? It is considered certain that the president will authorize arming them as a hunter is doing, wherever the climate renders it necessary, and that a large mass of them will be speedily in our armies in more northern localities.

The one dollar treasury notes, authorized by late act of congress, will be put in circulation in about a couple of weeks. The treasury department is considering the propriety of a combination of different postage stamps, printed together on a single sheet like small bills, so as to make up the ordinary denominations of dimes, half-dimes and quarters. These would of course be the same as our stamps, and would differ from ordinary ones chiefly in being more difficult to detect from each other.

It has leaked out that the majority reply of the border state men to the president's emancipation address, was much toned down after they had found out the ground the minority were taking. As at first drafted, their reply was positively seditious.

The Star announces the arrival of the 68th Illinois regiment in the city. Gen. Pope is not expected to leave Washington now till Halleck arrives.

Vicksburg, July 19, 2 p. m., via Cairo, 21.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—After the daring and successful passage of the Arkansas through our fleet yesterday to the protection of the batteries at Vicksburg, referred to in my yesterday's dispatch, active preparations for anything which might yet occur were visible among our gunboats, and at about five o'clock all of Commodore Davis' fleet, with the exception of the Carondelet, Zeer and Essex, slowly dropped down to the point opposite the city. The two first named were too much damaged in the morning for present service, and the boilers of the Essex having been burst out, she was getting in new ones, and could not get up steam.

The eight vessels of Farragut's fleet fell in behind, and just at dark, as the Benton turned the point, the upper battery opened upon her.

Meanwhile the Brooklyn had steamed up and engaged the batteries from below, and in a few minutes the fight became general. The roar of cannon was incessant and deafening. For nearly two hours the battle raged without intermission, the quick booming of rifled guns often varied by the swelling of whole broadsides, as the 150 guns in their turn sent forth their death dealing messengers. As the last of Farragut's vessel passed the batteries, our boats, with the exception of the Sumter, slowly steamed back again, passed the batteries, and once more silence reigned.

The object of the affair was not alone the passing of Farragut's vessels below the batteries, but an endeavor to draw the Arkansas out again and effect her capture. In this, however, we were unsuccessful, and the famous ram yet lies under the guns of Vicksburg. The rebels had prepared combustible materials along the water's edge, which they fired as our boats passed down, greatly facilitating their aim. The damage to our vessels, however, was very light, and the loss of life in consideration of the number of shot and shell fired, very small. A reconnaissance of the Arkansas showed nine holes in her side, none of which, however, seemed to have greatly impaired her fighting qualities. During the fight yesterday morning, Capt. Lynn and five men of the 4th Wisconsin were killed and six wounded. They were acting as sharpshooters on the Tyler. The whole number killed in both engagements is about sixty.

A large number of buildings back of the bluff, were burned by our shell in the engagement of last evening. The scene was one of the most exciting ever witnessed; the burning buildings with the combustibles on the shore casting over the whole a lurid glare, giving a reddish tint to the dense volumes of smoke which rolled up all around, and forming with it an incessant din of the battle, an effect which must have been seen to be appreciated.

Religious liberty is fully acknowledged in all Italy except Rome. For the first time for more than one hundred years Protestant missionaries have made their appearance throughout the peninsula, and established congregations in Naples, Palermo, Florence, Modena, Bologna and Milan, and a number of other towns.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, Washington, July 21st.

GENERAL ORDER NUMBER NINE.

Henceforth no person will be allowed to visit Fredericksburg, Warrenton, and other places near the lines of this army, without authority direct from these headquarters. Passes will only be granted to persons presenting proof of their loyalty to the United States, and upon their giving full and satisfactory explanation of the nature and importance of the business requiring their journey.

By command of Gen. Pope.  
GEO. D. HUNTER,  
Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

HARRISBURG, July 21.  
The governor has issued a stirring proclamation, calling for volunteers for twenty-one regiments, and to fill up the ranks of regiments now in the field. The former for nine and the latter for twelve months. The governor does not call the legislature together, but trusts to the citizens to contribute a fund to provide bounty equal to the adjoining states.

SPECIAL TO TIMES.—Information is received from several of the states showing that under the last call upwards of 30,000 men have been enlisted. Only two or three full regiments, however, are ready, the majority being the nucleus of companies and regiments forming. It is now believed that a sufficient force for present emergencies will soon be in the field.

It is ascertained that Ewell, with three brigades, now occupies Gordonsville, a position for not taking which last week, Gen. Hatch is severely censured. Gen. Pope is still in the city, awaiting, by desire of the president, the arrival of Gen. Halleck.

Since Gen. Pope was placed in his present command, matters military in Virginia and in the west have assumed a different aspect, and new and important changes are again deemed necessary. To-day an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet was held, at which several generals were present. Military affairs and military changes were discussed at length, but no result, it is said, was attained, the president wishing to consult Gen. Halleck. All Gen. Pope's arrangements for immediately taking the field in Virginia are made, and his army awaits him with impatience. His recent stirring orders have inspired the soldiers with great enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
Herald's Special.—Gen. Pope's recent order requiring all officers to rejoin their regiments without delay, has had a visible effect in the hotels, saloons, and other public resorts in the city. To-day the provost guard has been diligent in hunting the strays without papers, and shoulder-straps have become few and far between.

HUDSON, Mo., July 21.  
Information has reached here that Col. McNeil, with a detachment of federal troops, had a fight with Porter's gang of guerrillas, near Memphis, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was 15 killed and 30 wounded and missing. The rebel loss much greater, 23 being left dead on the field. Col. Stacey, a notorious guerrilla of that section, is among the killed. Col. McNeil is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, July 22.  
The following is from the Richmond Examiner of July 19th: Yesterday a train of ambulances conveyed to the transports below Drury bluff, on James river, under a flag of truce, between seven and eight hundred Yankee prisoners, including a number of officers and surgeons confined since their capture in prison here. Several federal surgeons volunteered to remain to take care of their wounded, of whom at least a thousand remain in prison.

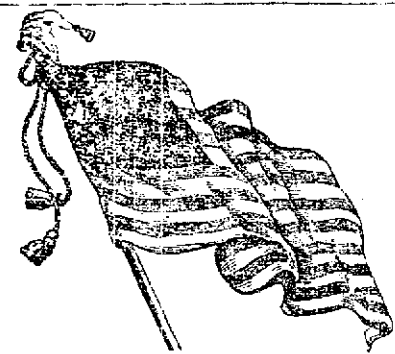
BALTIMORE, July 22.  
The Mayor has called together the common council again, to make provision for the bounty to volunteers. The sessionists of the second branch, having hastily adjourned last Friday, to defeat the resolution for this purpose, passed by the first branch, another opportunity will be afforded them to test their loyalty. The resolution provides an appropriation of \$300,000 to the volunteers.

CHICAGO, July 22.  
Special to Times.—On the night of the same day that the Arkansas succeeded in running through our fleet, Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into her as she passed. The rebels acknowledge that one seven-inch steel pointed shot went through her, but assert that this was the only damage sustained. A reconnaissance the next morning showed that the Arkansas was undergoing repairs, but did not appear in any danger of sinking.

NEW YORK, July 22.  
A Fort Monroe letter of the 20th, states that Beauregard is in command of 30,000 men on the south side of the James river, between City Point and Richmond, to cover the rebel force.

A Newbern, N.C., letter of the 16th says: Hamilton, N.C. was captured on the 9th, by three of our gunboats and a company of Hawkins' zouaves under Capt. Hummill on our side





Former float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

## The Vicksburg Affair.

The rebel account of the escape of the Arkansas from the Yazoo river is partially correct. There was a brisk fight, but the damage to our fleet was inconsiderable. The iron clad rebel gunboat is a dangerous antagonist. She lies under the batteries at Vicksburg. That portion of our fleet under command of Com. Farragut, run the rebel batteries, the next night after the conflict with the Arkansas, and is now below Vicksburg. In making this change there was a terrific bombardment by both sides. Our fleet sustained but little injury in the contest. It appears singular that the next up the Yazoo river was not broken up before the Arkansas was finished, as "reliable contrabands" have been reporting its existence for some time.

Capt. Lyon, and five men of the 4th Wisconsin were killed and six wounded in the latter engagement. Capt. Lyon commanded the Monroe County Volunteers.

## A New Policy.

The accounts from Washington generally agree that a new and vigorous policy is about to be adopted in the conduct of the war. We sincerely hope this is true, as upon it depends the success of the effort to suppress the rebellion. As an evidence of this we present the following statement made by John W. Forney, Secretary of the United States Senate, in addressing the people's convention, last Thursday:

"He announced that President Lincoln had told him, before leaving Washington, that henceforth his policy would be as stringent as the most enthusiastic could desire. [Load applause.] That hereafter there will be no restriction in the employment of all men to put down this rebellion. [Long and loud applause.] No more doubting about the confiscation of rebel property. [Applause.] No longer need the northern people be frightened with the cry of negro equality and emancipation. [Applause.] "He thought it proper to put arms in their hands to save the lives of the whites. [Applause.] He thought we might as well among them, as to today if it was not to be fought with the aid of the colored men of the south. [Applause.] General Washington, in the Revolutionary War, used them, and at the battle of Red Bank, 1777, near Philadelphia, a Rhode Island regiment of blacks turned the fortunes of the day."

## A Suggestive Statement.

The reply of the minority of the border state representatives in congress to President Lincoln's proposition for gradual emancipation has been published. After stating that they will submit that proposition to the people of their states, for calm, deliberate and careful consideration, these representatives, Messrs. Noel of Mo., Casey of Ky., Fisher of Del., Clements of Tenn., and Brown, Blair and Willey of Western Virginia, say:

"We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery among them, as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up slavery to destroy the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union."

Mr. Maynard of Tennessee and Senator Henderson of Missouri each submitted an answer from himself to the president, in which stronger grounds were taken, in some respects, than the reply of their associates.

When the rebels themselves are prepared to give up slavery to destroy the Union, how can loyal men hesitate about its destruction to save the Union. We ask a careful, not a passionate and prejudiced consideration of this question.

Gen. John Pope has had his appointment as commander of the army of Virginia full three weeks, and he yet lingers in Washington. He has done considerable good fighting on paper, but none on the field in his new position. If the President keeps him there we cannot blame him of course; but that can hardly be so, since Gen. Fremont could not obtain ten days' leave of absence from the same army, after a severe campaign.

The Kentucky and Ohio forces are after Morgan, the guerrilla, who is retreating.

The rebels have left Newburg, Indiana, but still continue hovering about Henderson, on the opposite shore of the Ohio.

Suppressed.—The True Presbyterian and Baptist Recorder, of Kentucky, have been suppressed, and Mr. Duncan, editor of the Recorder, sent to the military prison.

Recruiting in Pennsylvania.—Recruiting under the President's last call for troops is going on with exceeding briskness in Philadelphia and throughout the whole state of Pennsylvania.

The British troops at present reach the number of 206,000 effective. Of these, about 62,000 are in India, about 60,000 in the colonies, and the remaining 83,000 form the standing garrison at home.

The Sandusky Register says that the grapes on Kelley's and Put-in-Bay Islands have commenced to rot, and that serious alarm exists in consequence.

To-day being rainy, and all being quiet in front, I will drop you a few lines, knowing that you are a friend of the company, and that a knowledge of their situation will be of interest to you. You of course know the "whys and wherefores" of falling back to the James river, so I will say nothing of it. But that we are here, and that our regiment has passed through such a series of dangers and hardships safely, I can assure you that I am more than thankful.

But to the condition of my company. When I arrived at Washington on our way to the seat of war, Co. E numbered an aggregate of 118 men—the largest company in Smith's division. We have now an aggregate of 98. I have now 44 enlisted for duty; and as most of the companies in our division are in about the same condition, you can see at a glance how it is that McClellan's army has had to fall back from Richmond—because our army is too small. Now my opinion is, from the last year's experience, that it takes about two men of our army to make one fighting man. It is said that it takes a great many kinds of men to make a world, and I will add that there are a great many kinds of men in the army.

When we arrived at this camp, General Smith issued an order to have the roll called and note those that were "here," for future reference; and it was that order that caused me to write to you, for it is my purpose to give you the names of the men of the Janesville Light Guard that generally answer here at the roll-call, when there is fighting in prospect. That we have some that are really sick, is very true; but that we have another class that had rather go to the doctors day after day and take medicine, than do their duty as men and soldiers, is also true.

We have now on the ground 66 men of the 98. They are scattered, and I know nothing of the absent ones, except that I left them at such and such places. I hear that a good number of the absent ones are fighting their battles in Wisconsin. Four of Co. E, that I hear are in Wisconsin, have the marks of battle on their persons in the shape of wounds and scars. These, and all sick that have the appearance of disease about them, have my sympathies, and I hope they also have the sympathy of all in their respective neighborhoods. To illustrate my meaning, I will relate an incident that happened in our coming from the Chickahominy to the James river. Our patrol had gathered together about 800 men that had lost their regiments—not sick but lost, and anxious to get to their regiments and duty. The major commanding the patrol brought them to a halt, and addressed them thus: "Men, you have lost your regiments and cannot find them in time for the present emergency. Yonder battery wants a support, and we have not the men. Who will volunteer to support that battery?"

About eighty men stepped to the front. The others had made the wrong excuse. They were formed in line of battle, the patrol deployed behind them, and they, (cowardly fellows,) marched to the battery at the point of the sabre!

I will give you the names of the men of Co. E that were engaged in the battle of Williamsburg:

Sergeants H. C. Hara, (killed), E. P. Mills, A. W. Hathaway; Corporals G. W. Dutton, J. C. Rogers, Jas. McDaniel, Chas. C. Harrington, Geo. Thorngate, (wounded), R. W. Walker; privates H. S. Ames, Louis Anderson, C. M. Ayres, Jesse Anson, N. Baker, R. Beach, J. B. Carr, (missing until next morning), R. D. Coenen, H. Curran, C. A. Denimore, M. Dene, Jas. D. Dyart, Wm. M. Folsom, A. R. Foster, (missing till next day), S. C. Glover, W. W. Hastings, Geo. W. Hale, Jas. W. Huggins, C. A. Ingorsoll, R. K. Johnson, (wounded), Wm. McClure, E. Miles, Thos. Miller, Alonzo Nellis, George Pederson, Joseph Pierson, C. A. Pierce, R. W. Pitts, B. K. Platts, M. Rhodes, J. B. Russell, P. A. Shaw, J. C. Simme, S. F. Smith, J. P. Smith, E. C. Small, W. C. Stephens, Wm. C. Stuck, C. M. Taylor, (missing until late in evening), Henry Wagner, R. B. Webster, (wounded), Geo. Westermier, and W. W. Wiggins. Total, 52.

Names of those that were in "line" after the march from the Chickahominy:

Lieut. A. W. Hathaway, Sergts. E. P. Mills and Geo. W. Dutton; Corporals Jas. McDaniel, C. C. Harrington, R. W. Walker, Jas. W. Huggins and Henry Curran; privates H. S. Ames, C. M. Ayres, Jesse Anson, N. Baker, W. W. Bradshaw, R. Beach, C. M. Denimore, Jas. D. Dyart, S. C. Glover, W. W. Hastings, Geo. W. Hale, R. A. Hickox, C. A. Ingorsoll, Henry Jarvis, Thos. Miller, E. Miles, Alonzo Nellis, J. B. Newkirk, Geo. Pederson, C. A. Pierce, Martin Rhodes, E. C. Russell, J. B. Russell, J. C. Simme, E. C. Small, W. H. Story, W. W. Wiggins, Theodore Weed, Jos. P. Lincoln and Alvin Walrath. Total, 38.

The above compose the "bone and sinew" of the Light Guard, although there are some noble exceptions on the sick list, and it so happens that in the lists given their names do not appear.

In one list given you will see that about one-half of the company are present, in an other but about one-third. Now, the army is composed of regiments, and the usual reckoning is one thousand men to the regiment. Suppose McClellan's army to contain one hundred and fifty regiments, and they all turn out as the 5th Wisconsin, (which I think the best in Hancock's brigade,) it is a small army compared with the rebel army that has been brought against us. The facts are, many soldiers in the army have not done their duty, although I sometimes think we are better off without these laggards, and it is perhaps on account of their being out of the ranks that you hear of our troops doing such desperate fighting.

Our regiment has about one hundred back in the state, sent there I don't know how, although I suppose the sanitary commission had something to do with it. I do not wish to be understood to blame men for wanting to see their families and friends;

but this I do say: we have been in service more than a year, and until we went to Hampton and commenced our march up the peninsula we had done nothing, comparatively, towards crushing the rebellion; and now the crisis has come, every man is needed, and the soldier or officer who can raise an arm toward the enemy and lags behind, is away from, or in any way neglects his duty, should receive the contempt of every soldier of the army, and every citizen at home.

All the men who were with me on the Chickahominy have come through. Before we took our last position, I left Francis D. Parker and Benjamin K. Platts at the hospital near Gaines' farm (Liberty Hall hospital), with Charles F. Packard, also of my company, as nurse. I hear that Parker was sent to White House. I have every reason to believe the other two have been taken prisoners.

There are some twenty of those here on the sick list, although none are very sick. Wm. Birt and Wm. Stuck are at the regimental hospital. Stuck has a fever; but fatigue, with some cases of diarrhea, is what at present prevails. The weather, up to yesterday, has been excessively hot. We have been obliged to do considerable fatigue duty in way of defence—fortifying and felling timber—which was very hard, considering the jaded condition of the men. They bore it as cheerfully as could be expected, and are now having quite an easy time.

Our position is a strong one, and I don't think the rebels will molest us. Indeed, I have not thought they would since we took a position, even before we fortified.

Our regiment did no fighting on the retreat. At the battle of Goulding's farm, June 27th, we were engaged with Toombs' Georgia brigade. It was Toombs against Hancock, although Toombs had the most men, by far. It was a fair fight, in open field, just at dark, and ending when we could see nothing but the flash to fire at.

We stayed with them until they withdrew. Prisoners of the same brigade informed us next day that they lost, in killed, some 300, while our loss in killed was, I think, six, and quite a number wounded. Our loss was mostly in the 6th Maine regiment. In our regiment, Capt. Evans, of company K, was shot in the right lung; Capt. Walker, of company A, shot through the arm with a buck shot; David C. Ripley struck in the knee with a spent ball; and Corp. Walker shot in the neck. Ripley and Walker are of my company. We had the advantage of position.

I am of opinion that we are nearer Richmond than before, although not in distance. We are daily receiving reinforcements, and the men are daily recruiting in health. The latter is plain to be seen than the former. President Lincoln visited our lines on the 8th, attended by McClellan and staff.

Lieut. Cham is here, on board the Galena. He is in fine quarters, and I know of no more worthy or deserving. To him I do not know but I owe my life, for a dry suit of clothes, and a nice dinner after we arrived at the river. I am, to-day, quite unwell, but shall not allow myself to get much sicker. My health has been remarkably good since I have been in the service, not being off duty but five days during the whole time. We have to look to newspapers for news is why I do not write.

Wishing you, my friends, and the friends of my company long life and happiness, I am very truly yours,

H. M. WHEELER,  
Capt. Co. E, 5th Reg. W. V.

A "SLANDER" UPON A DEMOCRATIC GENERAL.—A little while ago the democratic organs would have nothing to do with the despised negro in the army; they were for putting him outside of the lines instantaneously, as General Williams falsely said, they demoralized the army. Now, the time is changed, and they repudiate the idea that McClellan has refused to receive and employ them, and assert with some passion that the statement that he did not do so is a "slander." Perhaps he has changed his policy towards the negroes since he went to the peninsula, as it is certain that they were not employed upon the spiritations about Washington. If McClellan had, from the start, encouraged them to come, and organized them into laboring parties, paying them wages, he would have had as many as would have dug all his ditches. The negro population of York peninsula is greater than any other part of Virginia, and McClellan could have had a far greater number than Burnside, if he had treated them as humanely and sensibly as that commander has done. But the point we are at is that the democratic press has so far progressed that they call it a "slander" upon one of their pet generals to say that he does not employ in his army all the negroes he can get. They will, probably, soon come to the conclusion that a negro is fit to shoot a rebel, and then they will say it is "slander" to represent them as opposed to "arming the negroes."

The Madison Patriot is one of these papers, and how long will it take the Patriot, under the recent impulse given to public sentiment, to get around to its old position when it declared that "we must all become abolitionists" and arm the slaves in behalf of the government?

THE FEDERAL LOSS.—The following statement, which comes from an official source, may be relied upon as a perfectly correct enumeration of the Union losses during the seven days' battles before Richmond:

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Franklin	246	1,819	1,179	2,375
Sumner	170	1,048	816	2,034
Smith	139	1,037	291	2,067
Hickam	139	1,037	291	2,067
Porter	873	3,709	2,779	7,361
Cavalry	19	2	2	23
Engineers	19	2	2	23
Total	3,665	7,701	5,965	13,331

A BANK REDEMPTION.—The Bank of Ontario is now redeemed by the bank comptroller at par in treasury notes. This is one of the banks that has been discredited for more than a year past. The balance of the discredited banks will be wound up within forty days.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
There is a report in secession circles, this morning, that Stonewall Jackson is at or near Gordonsville, with a large force. They affect to have received direct intelligence to that effect.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
The number of sick and wounded in the hospitals within the District of Columbia is 5,300.

The following is an extract of a letter from a post-office at Jacksonville, North Carolina, upon the occupation of that place by the United States forces. It is placed beyond all doubt the truth of the statements heretofore made, as to the atrocities committed by the rebels on the dead bodies of our soldiers.

MY DEAR SISTER—I have seen more since I have been in this war than I ever expected to see in my life. I went on the battle field on the day where the great battle was fought, and I saw more than I ever want to see again. I saw soldiers from Georgia grab up Yankees that had been buried. I saw them cut off their heads and scrape the meat and hair off, and take the skull bone with them to send home for their folks to see. Your dear brother,  
H. M. WHEELER.

Co. I, 4th regiment N. C. state troops.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
Information has been received here that Gen. Carleton's expedition, from California, consisting of ten companies of infantry, and a battery of regulars and volunteers, have reached San Barbara in fine condition.

Major General Halleck is expected to reach Washington, either to-morrow or Wednesday.

Cairo, July 21—12 M.  
Special to the Chicago Journal.—The Rowens, just arrived from Memphis, brings the following news:

On the report of Price having crossed the Mississippi reaching Helena, Generals Curtis and Fitch, with a detachment of troops, went down on the steamer White Cloud to ascertain the truth of the report.

The dispatch boat, which arrived at Memphis on Saturday evening, from Vicksburg on the 16th, brings the following startling news:

The reported escape of the rebel gunboat Arkansas turns out to be correct. The affair took place on the morning of the 15th inst. Two or three days before this time a reported refugee came on board the federal fleet and reported that the officers of the Arkansas were planning an attempt to run her past the federal fleet during the night. On the morning of Tuesday the gunboats Carondelet and Tyler, with the ram Lancaster, started up the Yazoo on a reconnoitering expedition. Between six and seven o'clock in the morning, the six miles farther on the river, they came suddenly upon the iron-clad rebel gunboat Arkansas, lying hidden under the bank, evidently waiting for evening to make the attempt to get down the river. She had evidently discovered the approach of our boats, by the smoke, before they saw her, for, as they rounded the bend of the river, close to her, she suddenly opened upon them with her batteries of twelve rifled 68-pounders. The two Union gunboats immediately returned her fire, and for a short time a fierce engagement ensued.

Only one of the Union gunboats, the Carondelet, is iron clad, and she is a small one, having only two guns which she was able to bring to bear upon the foe. The Tyler is a wooden boat, and unfit to cope with so terrible an antagonist. Nevertheless, both these boats maintained a gallant fight at close quarters for a time, but, finding that the main channel of the river prevented successful maneuvering, they gradually returned to the mouth, the Arkansas following closely.

At the mouth of the river a small sand-bar had been formed by the action of the meeting currents. Just as the Arkansas was passing this bar, the Carondelet made a desperate rush and closed with her, intending to board her. She had succeeded in throwing a grapple aboard her and was getting out a plank, when the Arkansas opened a steam pipe and threw a stream of hot water across the plank. The Carondelet repelled in the same manner and at the same moment. Both vessels ran hard and fast upon the sand-bar. The shock separated the two vessels, and in a few moments, the Arkansas being on the outside, succeeded in getting away. The Carondelet, however, remained fast for nearly an hour before she got off. She was gallantly maintained the fight, keeping up a fierce fire on the Arkansas until she had passed beyond the reach of her guns.

The Arkansas, as soon as she was clear from the bar, immediately started down the river. The Tyler, seeing this, passed her and preceded her down, maintaining a gallant running fight with her greatly superior adversary.

The distance from the mouth of the Yazoo River to the batteries at Vicksburg is about ten miles.

The fleet of Davis and Farragut, with a number of transports, ammunition boats, and other craft, were seen passing down the river, over a space of nearly two miles of the river, just above the upper batteries. Unfortunately none of the iron gunboats had steam up, and the entire fleet was so scattered about that but few of them could fire at the Arkansas as she passed, without danger of hitting some of our own boats, until she came into close range.

As she approached such boats as could safely do so opened fire upon her, but her heavy iron plating successfully resisted most of the shots.

Speakers describe the appearance of the shots as they struck her have been curious in the extreme. Every time a solid shot struck her plating a cloud of black smoke seemed to rise from the spot, and a streak of brighter fire, caused by the friction, marked the entire course of the shot, until it passed off the vessel into the water. Some of the heaviest shot, however, passed entirely through the plating, and penetrated the interior of the vessel. As the Arkansas approached Farragut's gunboat, No. 6, she swerved a little from her course to reply to a shot from one of the other boats. At this instant a solid shot from the 11-inch Columbiad of the No. 6 struck her on the larboard bow near the forward post, passing through under her plating, and ripping it off for a considerable distance. Whether further damage it did is not ascertained, but it is evident that the Arkansas is considerably injured, as at the time our informant left there, she was lying covered over on the bank under the shelter of the batteries, and a large number of men could be seen at work on her.

The injuries to our fleet were much less than at first represented. The Benton received a shot which struck near the edge of her port, on the larboard side, instantly killing a man who was standing there, passing through the gunner's room and the wood room, and finally landing in the cockpit of the bed. This was the only shot which did any particular damage, and this was from one of the shore batteries, and not from the Arkansas.

The Tyler is a wooden boat, which engaged the Arkansas longer than any other, nearly an hour and a half, and received the

most damage. She had seven men killed outright, and some nine or ten wounded. Among the killed were two well known river men—Charles Sebastian, pilot of the Tyler, one of the best known and most popular men on the river, and Mr. Davis, the engineer. David Hiner, another well known pilot, had his arm taken off by a shot.

The ram Lancaster received a shot which penetrated her bow and receiver underneath the boiler, causing an escape of hot water, by which six men were scalded, three of them fatally.

The entire federal loss, so far as we can ascertain, will amount to about 12 killed and 15 wounded, of whom five or six will probably die.

What the loss of life on board the Arkansas was is not known, but undoubtedly it amounted to considerable, as several shots were seen to pass into her interior, and the hot water streams of the Carondelet, at the time she attempted to board, were thrown directly into her. The Carondelet also received no damage from the steam of the Arkansas.

The federal ram Queen of the West, which lay directly in the path of the Arkansas as she came down, was the recipient of a large portion of the fire. The bow of the Queen was protected by bales of pressed hay, which proved decidedly a better protection than iron plating. Not a single shot passed through them, but several large shells were picked out of the hay, in which they had buried themselves, and were extinguished before they burst.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The rumors of Gen. McClellan's tendered resignation grow thicker. Some of his friends are very indignant about the rumored change, and say that now is a good time for him to resign, as it would make a party of his army. But, however, it is said that the president is trying to make things as easy for McClellan as possible, but it is equally certain that McClellan's mode of "defensive warfare" is henceforth to go untried.

The cabinet had a long meeting this morning, as also meetings last night, on Saturday night and every day. It is understood the questions discussed are those involved in a more stringent war policy, which the passage of the confiscation bill and the general current events have rendered necessary.

Earrest war men too profess themselves entirely satisfied that the President has resolved on the policy which will entirely satisfy the country. The President said, to-day, "We are done throwing grass at the rebels," and added that henceforth he proposed trying stones. It is believed that he will silently but firmly inaugurate a stringent policy in the whole manner of dealing with and prosecuting the war. Messrs. Wickliffe and Mallory's kitchen cabinet has utterly lost its power over him. They made a consulting reply to his earnest appeal for emancipation, and that ends their influence.

The question before the cabinet is understood to relate to the disposition of slaves freed by the confiscation act and otherwise brought within our lines. Whether to colonize them or to establish an apprentice system, or leave them freed in the seceded states, or what to do with them? It is considered certain that the president will authorize arming them as Hunter is doing, wherever the climate renders it necessary, and that a large mass of them will be speedily in our armies in more northern localities.

The one dollar treasury notes, authorized by late act of congress will be put in circulation in about a couple of weeks. The treasury department is considering the propriety of a combination of different post office stamps, printed together on a single sheet like small bills, so as to make up the ordinary denominations of dimes, half-dimes and quarters. These would of course be the same as other stamps, and would differ from ordinary ones chiefly in being more difficult to detect from each other.

It has leaked out that the majority reply of the senate to the president's emancipation address, was much toned down after they had found out the ground the minority were taking. As at first drafted, their reply was positively seditious. The Star announces the arrival of the 63th Illinois regiment in the city. Gen. Pope is not expected to leave Washington until Halleck arrives.

Vicksburg, July 15, 2 p. m., via Cairo, Ill.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—After the daring and successful passage of the Arkansas through our fleet yesterday, to the protection of the batteries at Vicksburg, referred to in my yesterday's dispatch, active preparations for anything which might yet occur were visible among our gunboats, and at about five o'clock, all of Commodore Davis' fleet, with the exception of the Carondelet, Zebe and Essex, slowly dropped down the river, keeping up a fierce fire on the Arkansas until she had passed beyond the reach of her guns.

The eight vessels of Farragut's fleet fell in behind, and just at dark, as the Benton turned the point, the upper battery opened upon her.

Meanwhile the Brooklyn had steamed up and engaged the batteries, from below, and in a few minutes the fight became general. The star of the night was intense and deafening. For nearly two hours the battle raged without intermission, the quick booming of rifled guns often varied by the swelling of whole broadsides, as the 150 guns in their turn sent forth their death dealing messengers. As the last of Farragut's vessel passed the batteries, our boats, with the exception of the Sumter, slowly steamed back again, passed the batteries, and once more silence reigned.

The object of the affair was not alone the passing of Farragut's vessels below the batteries, but an endeavor to draw the Arkansas out again and effect her capture. In this, however, we were unsuccessful, and the famous ram yet lies under the guns of Vicksburg. The rebels had prepared combustible materials along the water's edge, which they fired as our boats passed down, greatly facilitating their aim. The damage to our regiments, however, was very light, and the loss of life in consideration of the number of shot and shell fired, very small. A reconnaissance of the Arkansas showed rime holes in her side, none of which, however, seemed to have greatly impaired her fighting qualities. During the fight yesterday morning, Capt. Lyon and five men of the 4th Wisconsin were killed and six wounded. They were acting as sharpshooters on the Tyler. The whole number killed in both engagements is about sixty.

A large number of buildings back of the trust were burned by our shells in the engagement of last evening. The scene was one of the most exciting ever witnessed; the burning buildings with the combustible on the shore casting over the whole a lurid glare, giving a reddish tint to the dense volumes of smoke which rolled up all around, and forming with the incessant din of the battle, an effect which must have been seen to be appreciated.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]  
MORNING DISPATCHES.  
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,  
Washington, July 21st.  
GENERAL ORDER NUMBER NINE.

Hereafter no person will be allowed to visit Fredericksburg, Warrenton, and other places near the lines of this army, without authority direct from these headquarters. Passes will only be granted to persons presenting proof of their loyalty to the United States, and upon their giving full and satisfactory explanation of the nature and importance of the business requiring the journey.

By command of Gen. Pope.  
Geo. D. ROGERS,  
Col. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

The governor has issued a stirring proclamation, calling for volunteers for twenty-one regiments, and to fill up the ranks of regiments now in the field. The former for nine and the latter for twelve months. The governor does not call the legislature together, but trusts to the citizens to contribute a fund to provide bounty equal to the adjoining states.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
Special to Times.—Information is received from several of the states showing that under the last call upwards of 30,000 men have been enlisted. Only two or three full regiments, however, are ready, the majority being the nucleus of companies and regiments forming. It is now believed that a sufficient force for present emergencies will soon be in the field.

It is ascertained that Ewell, with three brigades, now occupies Gordonsville, a position for not taking which last week, Gen. Hatch is severely censured. Gen. Pope is still in the city, availing, by desire of the president, the arrival of Gen. Halleck.

Since Gen. Pope was placed in his present command, matters military in Virginia and in the west have assumed a different aspect, and new and important changes are again deemed necessary. To-day an extraordinary meeting of the cabinet was held, at which several generals were present. Military affairs and military changes were discussed at length, but no result, it is said, was attained, the president wishing to consult Gen. Halleck. All Gen. Pope's arrangements for immediately taking the field in Virginia are made, and his army awaits him with impatience. His recent stirring orders have inspired the soldiers with great enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
Herald's Special.—Gen. Pope's recent order requiring all officers to rejoin their regiments without delay, has had a visible effect in the ranks. Soldiers are returning to their regiments in large numbers. The post guard has been diligent in hunting the strays without papers, and shoulder-straps have become few and far between.

Hudson, Mo., July 21.  
Information has reached here that Col. McNeil, with a detachment of federal troops, had a fight with Porter's gang of guerrillas, near Memphis, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was 15 killed and 30 wounded and missing. The rebel loss much greater, 23 being left dead on the field. Col. Stacey, a notorious marauder of that section, is among the killed. Col. McNeil is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, July 22.  
The following is from the Richmond Examiner of July 19th: Yesterday a train of ambulances conveyed to the transports below Drury bluff, on James river, under a flag of truce, between seven and eight hundred Yankee prisoners, including a number of officers and surgeons confined since their capture in prison here. Several federal surgeons volunteered to remain to take care of their wounded, of whom at least a thousand remain in prison.

BALTIMORE, July 22.  
The Mayor has called together the common council again, to make provision for the bounty to volunteers. The secessionists of the second branch, having hastily adjourned last Friday, to defeat the resolution for this purpose, passed by the first branch, another opportunity will be afforded them to test their loyalty. The resolution provides an appropriation of \$300,000 to the volunteers.

CHICAGO, July 22.  
Special to Times.—On the night of the same day that the Arkansas succeeded in running through our fleet, Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. His entire fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into her as she passed. The rebels acknowledge that one seven-inch steel pointed shot went through her, but assert that this was the only damage sustained. A reconnaissance the next morning showed that the Arkansas was undergoing repairs, but did not appear in any danger of sinking.

NEW YORK, July 22.  
A Fort Monroe letter of the 20th, states that Beauregard is in command of 30,000 men on the south side of the James river between City Point and Richmond, to cover the rebel force.

A Newbern, N. C., letter of the 15th says: Hamilton, N. C. was captured on the 9th, by three of our gunboats and a company of Hawkins' zouaves under Capt. Hummell on our side. It was defended by a regiment of rebel cavalry supported by a strong force of infantry and artillery and a rebel fort, which commanded the river. There were numerous marked batteries along the river and also a rebel steamer filled with sharpshooters. While the gunboats attacked and dispersed the men in the batteries, the zouaves advanced on the town, accompanied by detachments from the gunboats.

The town was taken by a charge, and also the fort. The rebel steamer was captured by our gunboats, whose fire drove her occupants overboard. We only had one man killed, and a small number











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The facilities of this establishment in the line of PRINTING cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

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Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that at any establishment east or west. Those who doubt that kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

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At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

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In the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

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